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SIPDIS

STATE FOR INL AND EAP/MLS

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SUBJECT: INCSR, PART I, VIETNAM

Ref: SECSTATE 209560

I. SUMMARY

1. (U) The Government of Vietnam (GVN) continued to make progress in its counternarcotics efforts during 2005. Specific actions included: sustained efforts of counternarcotics law enforcement authorities to pursue drug traffickers; increased attention to interagency coordination; continued cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); increased attention to both drug treatment and harm reduction; continued public awareness activities; and additional bilateral cooperation on HIV/AIDS. The two sides continued to implement training and assistance projects under the counternarcotics Letter of Agreement (LOA). Operational cooperation with DEA's Hanoi Country Office (HCO) continued to lag expectations, but was improved over 2004 with some positive cooperation reported. Vietnam is a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the 1961 UN Single Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances. In 2005, Vietnam was removed from the list of major drug-producing countries. End Summary.

II. STATUS OF COUNTRY

2. (U) Cultivation of opium in Vietnam is no longer a major problem, which was the reason for the removal of Vietnam from the list of "major drug-producing" countries. The GVN claims less than 50 hectares of opium under cultivation nationwide and official UNODC statistical tables no longer list Vietnam separately in drug production analyses. Cultivation in Vietnam probably accounts for about one percent of cultivation in Southeast Asia, according to a law enforcement estimate; DEA has no evidence of any Vietnamese-produced narcotics reaching the United States. There appear to be small amounts of cannabis grown in remote regions of southern Vietnam.

3. (U) Vietnam has not been considered a confirmed source or transit country for precursors. In an effort to support Vietnam's efforts to enhance its precursor control capacity, the GVN and UNODC are cooperating on a project titled "Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building with Special Emphasis on ATS and Precursors." Implementation of that project continued successfully into 2005 with the creation of counter-drug interagency task forces in six "hotspot" provinces.

4. (U) In 2005, the GVN continued to link the Golden Triangle area to most of the heroin supplied into Vietnam for consumption or transit to other countries in the region. The GVN also perceives close connections between Vietnamese and foreign traffickers. GVN authorities are particularly concerned about rising ATS use, especially Ecstasy, among urban youth and, during 2005, increased the tempo of enforcement and awareness programs that they hope will avoid a youth epidemic.

5. (U) Despite some high-profile cases in 2005, lack of training, resources and experience both among law enforcement and judicial officials continues to plague Vietnamese counter drug efforts, according to law enforcement sources and UNODC. Embassy consultations with the UN and the GVN, together with visits to provincial drug hotspots, have demonstrated that resource constraints are pervasive. GVN counternarcotics officials note that Vietnam, a developing country, will face resource constraints for the foreseeable future.

6. (U) Drug laws remain very tough in Vietnam. For possession or trafficking of 600 grams or more of heroin, or 20 kilograms of opium gum or cannabis resin, the death penalty is mandatory.

7. (U) Foreign law enforcement sources do not believe that major trafficking groups have moved into Vietnam. Relatively small groups, perhaps five to 15 individuals, who are often related to each other, usually do most narcotics trafficking. DEA believes that as Vietnam becomes a more attractive transit country, larger trafficking groups could become more prominent.

8. (U) With the exception of the recently signed Counternarcotics LOA, the USG has no extradition, mutual legal assistance or precursor chemical agreements with Vietnam. The LOA includes three specific counternarcotics training projects. An update to the LOA will add additional projects and funding. Following a November, 2005 meeting of Embassy, FBI, DEA and MPS officials in Hanoi, both sides are at work on new legal documents to improve the framework for counternarcotics and law enforcement

cooperation.

19. (U) Vietnam is a party to three UN Drug Control Conventions, including the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 Convention Against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

III. COUNTRY ACTIONS AGAINST DRUGS IN 2005

Policy initiatives

10. (U) The structure of the GVN's counternarcotics efforts is built around the National Committee on AIDS, Drugs and Prostitution Control (NCADP), which includes a broad spectrum of GVN ministries and mass organizations. In addition, Ministry of Public Security (MPS), as NCADP's standing member, has a specialized unit to combat and suppress drug crimes.

11. (U) According to UNODC, the GVN intensified its attention to the drug issue in 2005, including increased attention from the State-controlled media and additional GVN-funded training courses, conferences and international delegations. Many provinces and cities implemented their own drug awareness and prevention programs, as well as demand reduction and drug treatment.

12. (U) The GVN continues to view drug awareness and prevention as a vital tool and a significant objective in its fight against drugs as well as an integral part of its effort to comply fully with the 1988 UN Drug Convention. The GVN has continued to rely heavily on anti-drug propaganda, culminating in the annual drug awareness week in June, and other MPS-identified drives throughout the year. Officially sponsored activities cover every aspect of society, from schools to unions to civic organizations and government offices. In 2005, the GVN extended its 2004 effort to destigmatize drug addicts in order to increase their odds of successful treatment.

13. (U) Enforcement played a role in the GVN's 2005 counter drug activities as well. This year, in addition to significant drug seizures and busts in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, MPS cracked the country's biggest ever case in Phu Tho Province, and recorded large seizures in other provinces throughout the country.

14. (U) As of the end of 2005, there were 12 implementing decrees for the national law on drug suppression, drafted with UNODC's assistance. According to UNODC, these decrees still require implementing regulations to allow law enforcement authorities to use techniques such as controlled deliveries, informants and undercover officers.

15. (U) GVN sources confirmed that drug crime continued to be a problem in 2005, and there was another increase in the per-case quantity of drugs seized. According to MOLISA, the drug addiction relapse rate is still high, at least 85 percent. As of September, there were 170,000 officially identified drug users nationwide with 83 treatment centers providing treatment to between 55,000 and 60,000 drug addicts annually. The number of "unofficial" drug users is much higher.

16. (U) In March 2005, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai approved the national drug control master plan through 2010, after the successful completion of the 2001 - 2005 counternarcotics master plan. Under the new master plan, there are six areas of priority technical assistance, including law enforcement, treatment, demand reduction, supply reduction, legislation and capacity enhancement, as well as building the legal framework on money laundering and precursor control. The GVN continues to look for assistance from foreign donors in these areas.

17. (U) The 2005 national-level budget for drug control reached approximately USD 13.5 million. However, according to SODC, the actual spending on all counternarcotics activities is higher when "self mobilized" and contributed funding from localities throughout the country is factored in. As in past years, observers agreed that overall lack of resources continued to be a major constraint in counternarcotics activities.

18. (U) In 2005, Vietnam continued its efforts in regional and multilateral law enforcement coordination, a key element towards full compliance with the 1988 UN Drug Convention. Vietnam has existing agreements and MOUs with China, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Hungary, Russia and the United States. Multilaterally, Vietnam continued to work closely with UNODC, with three counternarcotics projects underway.

19. (U) Vietnam continued to cooperate with INTERPOL during 2005. Much of this cooperation involved assisting authorities from Canada, Germany and Australia in investigating drug trafficking cases involving overseas Vietnamese and criminal organizations located in Vietnam. All international law enforcement representatives in Vietnam, however, acknowledged that real operational cooperation on counternarcotics cases is minimal or nonexistent due to legal prohibitions against foreign security

personnel operating on Vietnamese soil. Without changes in Vietnamese law to permit foreign law enforcement officers to work on drug cases in Vietnam, "cooperation" will remain a function of information exchange and Vietnamese police carrying out law enforcement activities on behalf of foreign agencies on a case-by-case basis. USG law enforcement agencies hold out some hope that the development of agency-to-agency agreements will improve the cooperation climate slightly.

120. (U) During 2005, cooperation between GVN law enforcement authorities and DEA's Hanoi country office marginally improved, although DEA agents have not been permitted officially to work with GVN counternarcotics investigators. Cooperation was limited to receiving information and investigative requests from DEA, holding occasional meetings and providing limited responses to DEA's requests. Thus far, counternarcotics police have declined to share detailed information with DEA or cooperate operationally. GVN officials explain that drug information is subject to national security regulations and not releasable to foreigners. DEA did receive unprecedented cooperation on two undercover money laundering operations where MPS provided an undercover officer to pick up alleged drug money that was remitted to Vietnam through a money laundering organization in the United States. However, despite requests made by DEA, MPS provided no investigation information on the organizations or businesses that facilitated the illegal money remittance in Vietnam.

121. (U) More positively, the Embassy and SODC coordinated two more courses under the Counternarcotics LOA in 2005 and are working on at least four for 2006.

Accomplishments

122. (U) In 2005, the GVN approved a capacity strengthening program in the General Department of Customs, and established a counternarcotics task force within the Department of Coast Guard. This department is to coordinate the anti-drug effort at sea. Also, during the awareness month of June, MPS launched Vietnam's first official anti-drug website "www.phongchongmatuy.com.vn".

123. (U) The GVN continued its policy of strict punishment for drug offenses. Seizures of opium, heroin, and amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) increased during the reporting period. According to GVN statistics, during the first ten months of calendar year 2005, there were 9,936 drug cases involving 15,018 traffickers. Total seizures include 256 kilograms of heroin, 55.1 kilograms of opium, 3,339 kilograms of cannabis, 33,756 ATS tablets and 5,012 ampoules of addictive pharmaceuticals and other substances, representing double digit percentage increases over previous years.

124. (U) In addition to significant achievements in anti-drug awareness campaigns in 2005, the GVN has tried to educate 100 percent of the localities throughout the country about drugs in the hope that at least 80 percent of the population will be made aware of drug-related problems. The effectiveness of this effort in the fight against drugs remains unevaluated.

Corruption

125. (U) During 2005, the GVN continued to demonstrate determination and mobilize the "entire political system" to combat corruption. Vietnam's first anti-corruption law was passed during the Fall National Assembly session. Under the new law, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai was appointed "Commander in Chief" of the Anti-Corruption Committee.

126. (U) In 2005 the GVN made anti-corruption policy statements at all levels of government and conducted some high-profile corruption cases involving politically connected government officials, but did not single out narcotics-related corruption for specific attention. PM Khai said during the Government's January 2005 meeting that, in 2005, Vietnam "declared war" against corruption. Separately, in a meeting with voters, Khai called for the people's "combined efforts" against corruption. In January, during a conference on state inspection, State President Tran Duc Luong called for stepping up the combat against corruption. Furthermore, President of the Vietnam Journalists' Association Hong Vinh urged local reporters to provide in-depth coverage of the fight against corruption. The Mission has no information linking any senior official of the GVN with engaging in, encouraging or facilitating the illicit production or distribution of such drugs or substances, or the laundering of proceeds from illegal drug transactions. Concerning narcotics-related corruption, the GVN did demonstrate a willingness in 2005 to prosecute officials, though the targets were relatively low-level.

127. (U) The UN, law enforcement agencies and the GVN continue to view corruption in Vietnam as an endemic problem that exists at all levels and in all sectors. Past GVN estimates stated that as much as 19 percent of the investment in major infrastructure projects is lost to poor management and corruption. Vietnam has

signed the UN Convention against Corruption and endorsed a regional anti-corruption action plan at an ADB meeting in Manila. Recognizing the need for more anti-corruption assistance, the GVN signed an agreement with Sweden in September 2002 for research on socio-economic policy and anti-corruption measures. Under the USD 2.7 million project, scheduled to run through 2005, Sweden will provide resources to assist Vietnam in developing appropriate anti-corruption policies.

128. (U) According to UNODC, "narcotics-related corruption is only a very small part of overall corruption." However, significant levels of official corruption exist in Vietnam. Both the GVN and the Communist Party have made combating corruption a top priority, and senior officials have made unambiguous statements that not only must officials not engage in corruption but also that they will be held personally responsible for such wrongdoing by their relatives and subordinates as well. Reports from recent high-level Communist Party meetings in advance of the 2006 National Party Congress suggest that the Party is closely focused on addressing corruption as a way to enhance its standing and credibility with the Vietnamese public.

129. (U) To further its compliance with the 1988 UN Drug Convention, Vietnam moved ahead in 2005 to increase both operational and formal cooperation with neighboring countries, countries in the region and the world. Vietnamese border provinces have also entered into local-level counternarcotics agreements with bordering provinces in China, Laos and Cambodia, and exchanged working level visits of Customs, Border Army and counternarcotics officials. In addition, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam met in Vientiane in August 2005 to agree on the need for stronger counternarcotics cooperation, especially across borders. The countries also reaffirmed their political commitment to intensify anti-drug efforts. Vietnam also participates regularly in regional counternarcotics events and national-level meetings. In 2005, Vietnam signed several agreements and MOUs with ASEAN countries as well as Australia, New Zealand and China.

130. (U) In addition to the U.S. agreement, Vietnam has counternarcotics agreements and MOUs with seven other countries: Burma (March 1995), Thailand (November 1998), Russia (October 1998), Hungary (June 1998), Cambodia (June 1998), Laos (July 1998) and China (July 2001). Vietnam is currently precluded by statute from extraditing Vietnamese nationals, but the GVN is contemplating legislative changes. However, at the request of the USG (and in accordance with the 1988 UN Drug Convention), Vietnam has in the past agreed to rendition requests and returned several non-citizens to the United States.

Cultivation/production

131. (SBU) The GVN and UNODC confirm that small amounts of opium is grown in hard-to-reach upland and mountainous regions of some northern, northwestern and central provinces, especially Son La, Dien Bien, Yen Bai, Thanh Hoa, Cao Bang and Ha Giang provinces. According to USG sources, the total number of hectares under opium poppy cultivation has been reduced sharply from an estimated 12,900 hectares in 1993, when the GVN began opium poppy eradication, to 12.9 hectares in 2005. UNODC and law enforcement sources do not view production as a significant problem in Vietnam. There have been recent confirmed reports concerning indications of ATS production, as well as some seizures of equipment (i.e., pill presses).

Eradication/crop substitution

132. (U) As part of its efforts to comply fully with the 1988 UN Drug Convention, the GVN continued in 2005 to eradicate poppy when found, and to implement crop substitution. At a GVN annual crop substitution review conference in May 2005, GVN authorities reported that the 12.9 hectares of poppy plants detected during the 2004 - 2005 season were completely destroyed. The GVN appears sincere in its poppy eradication efforts. However, GVN officials have admitted that complete eradication is probably unrealistic, given the remoteness of mountainous areas in the northwest and extreme poverty among ethnic minority populations who sometimes still use opium for medicinal purposes.

133. (U) The GVN's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) continues to support crop substitution projects in various provinces. During the reporting year, MARD developed a national crop substitution program to include in the GVN's approved 2006-2010 Master Plan. To avoid indirectly encouraging poppy cultivation through subsidies for eradication, the GVN has placed all crop substitution subsidies under national poverty alleviation programs.

Drug flow/transit

134. (U) While law enforcement sources and UNODC believe that significant amounts of drugs are transiting Vietnam, DEA has not yet identified a case of heroin entering the United States directly from Vietnam. More commonly, drugs, especially heroin

and opium, enter Vietnam from the Golden Triangle via Laos and Cambodia, making their way to Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City, where they are transshipped to other countries such as Australia, Japan, China, Taiwan and Malaysia, according to SODC. The Australia-Vietnam heroin smuggling channel is significant. The ATS flow into the country during 2005 continued to be serious and not limited to border areas. According to Vice Minister of Public Security Le The Tiem, in addition to opium and heroin, ATS can now be found throughout the country.

135. (U) According to SODC, in addition to heroin, ATS such as methamphetamine, amphetamine, diazepam, ecstasy and ketamine continue to worry the government. Such drugs are most popular in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other major cities. In May and June, thousands of discotheques, karaoke bars and cafes, mainly in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, were raided in a sweep targeting ATS consumption. Beyond the nightclub raids, police discovered several cases of amphetamine powder and 'ice' (crystal MDMA) possession, presumably to make tablets in Ho Chi Minh City.

Domestic programs/demand reduction -----

136. (U) The GVN views demand reduction as a key component of the fight against drugs, as well as an integral part of its efforts to comply fully with the 1988 UN Drug Convention. Within the GVN, the Ministry of Culture and Information (MOCI) is responsible for public drug control information and education among the general population. During 2005, MOCI continued to coordinate with other ministries and organizations to conduct awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS and drugs. The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) carries out awareness activities in schools. Anti-drug material is available in all schools and MOET sponsors various workshops and campaigns at all school levels. SODC reported that the border forces continued to play an "active role" in disseminating anti-drug information to border villages and communes. UNODC views GVN drug awareness efforts in 2005 "somewhat stronger" than in 2004, while assessing that Vietnam has already done a "good job" in this endeavor. According to UNODC, however, these efforts have had minimal impact on the existing addict and HIV/AIDS population. Behavior modification is still a problematic issue for the GVN. UNODC believes that the challenge for Vietnam is to implement awareness campaigns more regularly at the grassroots level and encourage the participation of the youth population.

137. (U) Vietnam has a network of drug treatment centers. According to MOLISA, there are now 83 centers at the provincial level that are capable of accommodating between 55,000 and 60,000 admissions a year. The number of IDUs suffering from AIDS increased this year.

138. (U) Vietnam has also strived to integrate addiction treatment and vocational training to facilitate the rehabilitation of drug addicts. Ho Chi Minh City is the pioneer in this campaign. These efforts include tax and other economic incentives for businesses that hire recovered addicts. Despite these efforts, at most 18 percent of recovered addicts find regular employment, and there has been some domestic criticism that keeping recovering addicts in supervised "employment parks" is a way of applying administrative punishment through "detention" in a way that fails to respect the detainees' civil rights.

HIV/AIDS -----

139. (U) HIV/AIDS is a serious and growing problem in Vietnam. The epidemic is closely related to intravenous drug use and commercial sex work. Injection drug users (IDUs), commercial sex workers (CSWs), CSWs who are also IDUs, men who have sex with men (MSMs) and sex partners of IDU and CSWs are most-at-risk populations in Vietnam. At least 60 percent of known HIV cases are IDUs. The result from 2004 national sentinel surveillance indicated a 29 percent HIV prevalence among IDUs, however, in some provinces, the HIV prevalence is reported at higher than 70 percent. The Vietnamese National Strategy for HIV prevention and Control, launched in March 2004, presents a comprehensive response to the HIV situation that, apart from Information-Education-Communication (IEC), includes risk reduction, condom promotion, and clean needle and syringe programs, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) and HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care as major components of the strategy.

140. (U) In June 2004 Vietnam was designated the 15th focus country of PEPFAR (President Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief). The USG's funding for FY05 is about USD 27.5 million. The Emergency Plan will support existing agencies working in HIV/AIDS in Vietnam, including USAID, HHS/CDC, DOL and DOD. Under PEPFAR, the USG supports Vietnam's effort to develop a comprehensive HIV/AIDS program emphasizing not only treatment, but also prevention, care and support. Although the concentration is on the six highest HIV/AIDS prevalence provinces, the PEPFAR program also set up voluntary consulting and testing centers in 40 other provinces of Vietnam. By the end of 2006, an estimated 18,000 drug users will be eligible for release from some 19 rehabilitation centers serving the HCMC area. It is believed

that approximately 60 percent of these individuals will be HIV positive. In order to facilitate successful transition of residents to their home communities, the PEPFAR team is developing a pilot project to provide HIV care and treatment, drug relapse prevention, and other services. Focusing on two HCMC area centers, the project includes in-center services (subject to Congressional approval) and other interventions targeting four HCMC districts. All plans are being coordinated with the HCMC Provincial AIDS Committee (PAC).

IV. U.S. POLICY INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

141. (U) In 2003, Vietnam and the United States completed and signed a bilateral counternarcotics agreement, which came into force in 2004. It represents the first direct bilateral counternarcotics program assistance to Vietnam. The USG currently funds training annually for some GVN law enforcement officers and other officials involved in the legal arena for courses at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok. Between November 2004 and September 2005, U.S. Embassy Hanoi sent 70 law enforcement officers for training at the Academy. From August 5 - 12, 2004, a one-week training course for Vietnamese counternarcotics officers by American officials, the first ever under the U.S.-Vietnam Letter of Agreement, was held in Hanoi, followed by two others in 2005.

142. (U) The USG also contributes to counternarcotics efforts through the UNODC. In 2004, the USG made contributions to two projects: "Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons in Vietnam," and "Interdiction and Seizure Capacity Building with Special Emphasis on ATS and Precursors." The ATS project achieved its main goals in 2004 with the signing of an interagency MOU and the establishment of six interagency task forces at key border "hotspots" around the country.

Other ongoing UNODC projects include:

-- Project AD/VIE/H68 on Technical Assistance to Treatment and Rehabilitation at the Institutional and Community Level;

-- Project VIE/H61 on Drug Abuse Prevention Among Ethnic Minorities In Vietnam (Phase II);

-- Project VIE/H05 on Comprehensive Drug Prevention Through Communications and Community Mobilization;

-- Project VIE/R96 on Strengthening Of The Legal And Law Enforcement Institutions In Preventing And Combating Trafficking In Persons In Vietnam.

1V. THE ROAD AHEAD

143. (U) The GVN is acutely aware of the threat of drugs and Vietnam's increasing domestic drug problem. However, there is continued suspicion of foreign law enforcement assistance and/or intervention, especially from the United States, in the counternarcotics arena. During 2005, as in previous years, the GVN made progress with ongoing and new initiatives aimed at the law enforcement and social problems that stem from the illegal drug trade. Notwithstanding a lack of meaningful operational cooperation with DEA, the GVN continued to show a willingness to take unilateral action against drugs and drug trafficking. Vietnam still faces many internal problems that make fighting drugs a challenge. With the entry into force of the counternarcotics LOA, the USG can look forward to enhanced cooperation in the area of assistance to Vietnamese law enforcement agencies. Operational cooperation, however, remains on hold pending the development of a legal framework in Vietnam to allow foreign law enforcement officers to carry out operations on Vietnamese soil, or the signing of a bilateral agreement between the United States and Vietnam that would create a mechanism for joint investigation and development of drug cases.

VI. STATISTICS

144. (U) Official January-October 2005 drug statistics (provided by SODC).

145. (U) BEGIN TEXT, INCSR SUMMARY TABLES.

SUMMARY TABLES FOR THREE YEARS

-- 1. COCA. VIETNAM PRODUCED NO COCA IN 2005 OR PREVIOUS YEARS.

-- 2. POTENTIAL COCA LEAF. NOT APPLICABLE TO VIETNAM.

-- 3. OPIUM.

STATISTICAL TABLE

DRUG CULTIVATION (HECTARES)	2005	2004	2003
HARVESTABLE CULTIVATION	12.9	32.5	94
ERADICATION	12.9	32.5	94

POPPY HARVESTED (SEEDS) 0 0 0

-- 4. POTENTIAL OPIUM GUM. NOT AVAILABLE.

-- 5. CANNABIS. SODC admits cannabis cultivation in Vietnam's southern provinces of Dong Nai, An Giang and Dong Thap. However, the area is relatively small. SODC has no figures available on how many hectares of cannabis plants were uprooted in these provinces. Cannabis also enters Vietnam from Cambodia.

-- 6. POTENTIAL CANNABIS YIELD. NOT APPLICABLE.

-- 7. DRUG SEIZURES IN KILOGRAMS:

STATISTICAL TABLE

SEIZURES	2005	2004	2003
A. COCA LEAF	N/A	N/A	N/A
B. COCAINE PASTE	N/A	N/A	N/A
C. COCAINE BASE	N/A	N/A	N/A
D. COCAINE HCL	N/A	N/A	N/A
E/F. OPIUM	55,1	58.6	254.3
G. HEROIN	256	240	239.8
H. CANNABIS	3,339	1,021	329.3
I. OTHERS, BY UNITS (TUBES OF ADDICTIVE DRUGS)	5,012	(ATS) 33,756	

-- 8. ILLICIT LABS. DURING 2004, SODC REPORTED NO LABS BEING DESTROYED. STATISTICS FOR 2005 N/A.

-- 9. DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF ILLICIT DRUGS. NO AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

-- 10. ARRESTS.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY NUMBER OF CASES/NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

2005	2004	2003
9,936/15,018	12,000/18,260	10,000/16,000

-- 11. USERS.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DRUG ADDICTS

2005	2004	2003	2002
170,000	161,000	152,900	131,000

MARINE